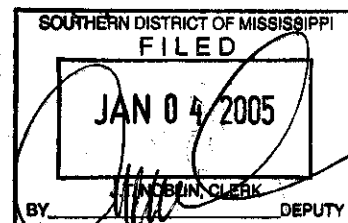


IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI  
SOUTHERN DIVISION



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

RICHARD A. MAZUR

Cr. No. 1:04cr106GuRo

**MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF MOTION *IN LIMINE* REGARDING TESTIMONY  
OF PROBATION OFFICER**

COMES NOW, the Defendant, Richard A. Mazur, through counsel and pursuant to Rule 404(b) and Rule 403 of the Federal Rules of Evidence and pursuant to the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution moves this court to enter an order excluding evidence and testimony of defendant's supervised release and any statements made by Dr. Mazur to United States Probation Officer Kurt Raymond. The defendant further asks this court to make record findings regarding the probative value/prejudicial effect of the proposed evidence as specifically called for in *United States v. Robinson*, 700 F. 2d 205 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983) .

**ARGUMENT AND AUTHORITIES**

A. Reference to Dr. Mazur being under supervision of the U.S. Probation Officer should be excluded as the prejudice resulting from the conviction outweighs its probative value.

Rule 403 of the Federal Rules of Evidence provides that relevant evidence "may be excluded if its probative value is substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice (or) confusion of the issues."

Taking into account the potential for unfair prejudice and the lack of any need for this evidence, the court should exclude any Rule 404(b) evidence. Even if the conviction is somehow

marginally relevant to the instant charge, the evidence should nonetheless be excluded as the jury's knowledge that Dr. Mazur was under supervision would tend to unfairly prejudice the jury against Dr. Mazur.

B. Testimony of U.S. Probation Officer Kurt Raymond should be excluded as any statements made by Dr. Mazur to Officer Raymond that would be used against him at trial violates the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

U.S. Probation Officers are law enforcement officers. Statements made by Dr. Mazur to Officer Raymond during the course of supervision without Dr. Mazur being afforded of his right to remain silent violates the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Information divulged to law enforcement by Officer Raymond violates the policies and procedures (Pretrial Services Manual) in that disclosure should be limited to the offender's identifying information unless further authorization is obtained from the court. (Exhibit A)

### CONCLUSION

Defendant moves this Court to enter an order precluding U.S. Probation Officer Kurt Raymond from testifying.

Respectfully submitted this the 4<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2005.

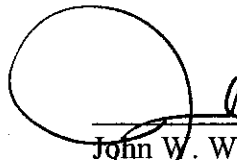
S. DENNIS JOINER  
Federal Public Defender

By: 

John W. Weber II, MSB#101020  
Assistant Federal Public Defender  
Southern District of Mississippi  
2510 14<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 102  
Gulfport, MS 39501  
Phone: (228)868-3045  
*Attorney for Defendant*

**NOTICE OF MOTION**

This Motion will be brought on for hearing as soon as this counsel can be heard.  
Respectfully submitted this the 4<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2005.

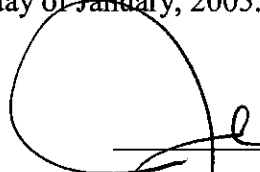
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
John W. Weber, III  
*Attorney for Defendant*

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I, John W. Weber, III, do hereby certify that I have this day mailed by United States Mail, postage prepaid, a true and correct copy of the foregoing Motion *in Limine* Regarding the Testimony of the U.S. Probation Officer to:

Honorable Dunn Lampton, United States Attorney  
c/o his assistant, John A. Meynardie  
1575 20<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Gulfport, Mississippi 39530

**SO CERTIFIED**, this the 4<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2005.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
JOHN W. WEBER, III



## Probation & Pretrial Services

Peo|

Last Name

First Name

October 20, 2004

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## Often Used

## Policy & Guidance

## Guide, Vol 10, Probation

Guide, Vol 12, Pretrial  
Services

## Legal Opinions and Articles

## Monographs

## Tech Programs

## Information About

## Working with...

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## Contacts

## Report to Law Enforcement

June 2, 1998

Mr. Tim Searcy  
U.S. Probation Officer  
United States District Court  
A-725 U.S. Court House  
Nashville, TN 37203-3862

Dear Mr. Searcy:

You requested this office review your district's Criminal Intelligence Report (CIR), which discloses to local law enforcement an offender's physical description, residence, employer, supervision information, photograph, known criminal associates, and risk factors, and advise of any legal concerns. The CIR is intended to be issued to local law enforcement in cases where an offender poses the greatest risk of criminal recidivism; however, it remains unclear what objective standard will be used to make that determination. In our view, the proposed CIR may be used in probation and supervised release cases provided you employ reasonably precise criteria for determining which offenders will be covered and you obtain prior approval of your court.

The position of the Office of the General Counsel has always been that pretrial services, presentence, probation, and supervised release information is confidential and limited disclosure of that information is permitted under certain circumstances. See, *Guide to Judiciary Policies and Procedures*, Vol. XII (Pretrial Services Manual), Chapter III, and *Guide to Judiciary Policies and Procedures*, Vol. X (Probation Manual), Chapter IV(D). Aside from disclosures consistent with the requirements of U.S.C. § 4042(b) and federal mandated sex offender notification (effective November 26, 1998), probation officers should only disclose limited information to law enforcement agencies. Specifically, disclosure should be limited to the offender's identifying information unless further authorization is obtained from the court. Probation Manual, Chapter IV(D)(1). As you correctly noted, close coordination with local law enforcement agencies can be quite beneficial in the supervision of defendants and offenders. These types of investigatory disclosures to law enforcement agencies can assist officers in effectively monitoring the offender. Publication 106, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *The Supervision Process* 36 (1983).

We believe the proposed CIR includes the kind of identifying information that may be disclosed to law enforcement agencies without offending the policy of confidentiality of court and probation records. However, we have several specific suggestions regarding the proposed CIR.

For purposes of pretrial services, the Pretrial Services Manual, Chapter III, Part A(5) (G) permits disclosure of information to law enforcement for investigation of a crime investigation of a failure to appear, investigation of a conditional release violation, or for the protection of others where an arrest is contemplated. Consequently, a simila

Exhibit A

CIR could be created and utilized on a case by case basis where one or more of the purposes are met and disclosure of identifying and status information is necessary.

In probation supervision cases, a determination should be made whether a CIR will be disclosed to law enforcement for every offender. If disclosure is intended for only certain types of offenders, concrete criteria should be used to establish the objective threshold to ensure consistency and fairness. For example, the Risk Prediction Index (RPI) could be a useful tool.

The Known Criminal Associate section has the potential to be misleading or misuse therefore, it should be amended to reflect only known codefendants.

The Assistance Requested section should be amended as follows: the first sentence should read, "The subject of this . . . currently **under federal supervision**"; and the second to the last sentence should end with, ". . . without permission of the U.S. Courts."

Although, as noted above, most of the information contained in the CIR goes to the identity of the offender, the CIR represents a significant change from past district practice. Accordingly, it is recommended the CIR form and a specific plan for its intended use be presented to the court for approval.

I hope my response has been helpful and informative. Please advise if further assistance is necessary.

Sincerely,

Curtis Stevens

U.S. Probation Officer/Counsel